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SOVIET-U.S. CLASH OVER ALLIED TROOP DISPOSITIONS ON NON-ENEMY SOIL

WORLD OPINION IS GETTING ANXIOUS, SAYS MOLOTOV

VIGOROUS REBUTTAL OF CHARGES BY AMERICAN DELEGATION

LAKE SUCCESS, NOV. 20.

THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. V. MOLOTOV, MADE AN UNEXPECTED APPEARANCE IN THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO-DAY TO PRESENT RUSSIA'S CASE ON THE PRESENCE OF ALLIED TROOPS IN NON-ENEMY TERRITORIES.

He said: "The war has been over a long time and one should have thought that Allied troops would have been withdrawn. In some cases, however, troops remain and are the means of interference with internal affairs, and have developed a strong net of air and naval bases outside their own territorial limits.

"World opinion, interested in the maintenance of enduring peace, is getting anxious.

"This does not apply to troops on former enemy territory, for which there are good reasons.

"In the case of allied countries there is no justification for the presence of allied troops, with the exception of troops needed to secure lines of communication."

Mr. Molotov said that directly after the war, measures were taken to withdraw Soviet troops from Norway and Yugoslavia. Last autumn, Soviet troops began withdrawing from China and completed their withdrawal on May 3 this year.

The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Persia had been completed at the beginning of May. Some troops were still in Poland to secure lines of communication with Germany, but there were no misunderstandings with Poland about this. Soviet troops were in northern Korea on the basis of agreements with the Allies.

All Over The World
Some troops of the United States and the United Kingdom were still in non-enemy territories in Europe, Asia and South America long after the war. Troops and air bases of the United States and the United Kingdom were still all over the world, particularly in the Atlantic and Pacific.

Mr. Molotov added that "great interest is displayed in some countries regarding the Arctic Ocean. The Soviet Government in August made a proposal to Security Council member states to submit to the Council data on their troops in non-enemy territories."

"Not mentioning political considerations, this data is necessary to the Security Council and the Military Staff Committee, which is now working on the questions of troops (Continued on Page 4)

Violent Volcano Eruption In The Kuriles

Moscow, Nov. 20.

Reports of a violent four-day eruption on Sarychev volcano on Matsua Islands in the Kurile group, north of the Japanese mainland, which began on November 11, reached Moscow to-day.

Clouds of black ashes towered more than 6,000 feet over the blazing crater and wreathed the island in smoke. Volcanic lava and stones poured down the mountainside.

Wind-borne ashes were showered down on Shimushu, 150 miles to the south and on Petropavlovsk on the Kamchatka peninsula, 450 miles to the north.

The volcano's activity rose to its climax on the night of November 13 and then, after two final bursts, the crater quietened down the next day.

Observations were made from ships and neighbouring islands. The reports that the people of Matsua did not suffer from the eruptions, "thanks to timely measures" are taken to mean that the population evacuated.—Reuter.

THREE ATS COOKS KILLED IN CAR CRASH

Feltham, Nov. 20.

Three ATS girl cooks were killed and four were injured when the 15 cwt. truck in which they were riding, driven by a soldier, crashed into the back of a stationary three-ton Army lorry on the Great South-west Road near here to-day.

The girls came from an ATS camp at Granford, Middlesex, and were on their daily trip to cook breakfast for more than three hundred soldiers at the No. 1 REME workshops at Asford, five miles away.

The injured were taken to the Asford County Hospital and detained. The girls' lorry was said to have struck the stationary vehicle, swerved to the side of the road and swung round. The side was ripped off and the girls were thrown out. The police have been unable to find witnesses.

The girls killed are: Olive Frances Reynolds (19) of Derby; Elizabeth Ellen Lamb (20) of Durham; and Brenda Gladys Yeaman (20) of Wisbeck.

The injured are: Joan Whitman (21) of Ramsgate; Ellen Spinks (20) of Hecky; and Lily Wells (23) of Kilmarnock; and Jessie McDonald (17) of Buckland Common, near Tring, Herts.—Reuter.

Jap Insincerity First Felt In November 1941

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

America first felt the Japanese proposals for general agreement were insincere when she intercepted a secret telegram on November 4, 1941, to the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Joseph Ballantine, special assistant to the Secretary of State, told the War Trials Court.

The intercepted message read: "We will call it evacuation, but although it would please the United States for us to make occupation an exception rather than the rule, in the last analysis this would be out of the question."

Mr. Ballantine said that as a result of this, the United States naturally had no confidence in the Japanese proposal, made the following day, to withdraw Japanese troops from China.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Ballantine said the State Department had access to intercepted Japanese diplomatic messages "as early as the spring of 1941."

However, he added, no member of the State Department had ever read intercepted messages in the original Japanese. The defence hammered at this point in an effort to show that some of these intercepted messages might have been misinterpreted.

Mr. Ballantine said Japanese diplomats contended that any agreement reached between Japan and America must be predicted on the assumption that Japan would continue to maintain "occupation" troops in China "in an effort to combat the Communist menace."

The defence successfully forced introduction of a memorandum by Nomura given to Mr. Cordell Hull on November 7, 1941, which had been omitted in Mr. Ballantine's lengthy affidavit. The memorandum described negotiations in which Nomura said that approximately 80 per cent of the Japanese troops in China would be withdrawn.

However, no promise of an exact date was given by Nomura.

Mr. Ballantine testified under cross-examination that Mr. Hull considered the Japanese-American negotiations actually broken off with the American note on November 23 and thereafter regarded the Japanese conversations merely as a pretence.

Interviewed by the United Press, later, Mr. Ballantine thought it was a good thing that the Konoey-Roosevelt meeting never materialised since the late Prince's memoirs revealed that in any case he could have gone only so far as the Japanese militarists were prepared to allow.—United Press

MINES LAID IN CORFU STRAITS SINCE VE-DAY

London, Nov. 20.

Britain may bring the Albanian question before the UNO Security Council, Whitehall quarters indicated to-day.

The Admiralty's ultimate findings will determine the attitude of the British Government, these quarters said. The Admiralty is completing a report on the minelaying in the Straits of Corfu which caused severe loss of life on two British destroyers on October 22 when they hit mines.

Official British quarters indicated that the initial results of the latest sweeping of the Straits by British minesweepers revealed new mines had been laid there since the end of the war.

The official Foreign Office spokesman would say only that "his Majesty's Government is considering courses of action" which might include an appeal to UNO.

Other unofficial sources said, however, that Britain might content herself with asking for indemnities from Albania.—United Press

Strikers Beat Up Volunteer Bus Drivers In Manchester

Manchester, Nov. 20.

Through drenching rains, millions of Britons working in and around this important industrial city trudged to their jobs to-day as a result of the lightning bus strike that has tied up transportation in three counties.

The streets and roads were clogged with pedestrians estimated by the police to be close to 4,000,000. Factories and shops reported big rises in absenteeism. Chiropractors were swamped with patients whose cars were stuck in traffic.

PALESTINE INCOME TAX OFFICE BLOWN UP

Jerusalem, Nov. 20.

Jewish terrorists blew up Palestine's income tax office in Jerusalem to-day.

According to an eye-witness, three Jews drove up to the office in a taxi and carried a wooden box into the building. After depositing it, the Jews told the office clerks: "This is a mine. Get out."

Police attempted to pull out the mine with ropes. When it was realised the mine was in imminent danger of blowing up, the police withdrew and opened fire on the mine with a machine-gun. The fourth shot detonated the mine which shook the entire Holy City.

One British officer was out by flying glass splinters and a number of civilians suffered shock from the blast.—Reuter.

normal few hundred yards morning walk had been anything up to five miles, and repair crews were cleaning up the debris of the night's clashes.

The strike—a spontaneous walkout because of the discharge of a single driver fifty-year-old James Christie, on a speeding charge—originally had affected only 5,000 drivers of the Manchester Corporation, but 1,700 employees of the North-western Road Car Company, serving the suburbs, struck because of the use of strike-breakers in Manchester. This created a condition of chaos in scores of towns and villages in Lancashire and Cheshire which rely on bus transportation almost exclusively. Trains were unable to cope with the crowd even with the help of buses run by "volunteers."

It was the use of these volunteers that produced violence usually so foreign to British labour disputes. Hundreds of strikers formed a picket line and halted every vehicle they could find and beat up the drivers and conductors, mostly students. They drained the gasoline and deflated tyres and in the case of some women conductors pulled them from buses by their hair. The police had to charge into the free for all to rescue the students.

To-day the strikers were meeting to consider a plan for settlement suggested by the City Councillor which would set up a permanent committee to consider disciplinary matters in corporation. Its first case would be Christie's.—United Press.

Constellation Sets Non-Stop Record

London, Nov. 20.

A Constellation aircraft of the American Overseas Airlines set up a record to-day by flying non-stop from New York to the London Airport in 12 hours, 7 minutes. The average ground speed over the whole distance was 305 miles per hour.

This is the first time a commercial airliner has flown non-stop from LaGuardia Airport to the London Airport. In June this year a British Overseas Airways Corporation Constellation made the crossing in 11 hours, 24 minutes, but it carried neither passengers nor freight.—Reuter.

Frontal Clashes On Fringe Of Yen-an Pocket

Nanking, Nov. 20.

A Communist spokesman to-day said that frontal clashes between the Communists and Government troops started on the southern fringe of the Yen-an pocket and that Government troops launched a mopping-up campaign against Communist-held rural areas between Sian and Luchuan.

One battalion of Government troops had been on mopping-up attacks against the Communists while another Government unit at Chungpu launched attacks against the Communist positions.

The spokesman said that according to Yang Sheng-kun, secretary general of Eighth Army Headquarters, the Government all-out offensive against the Yen-an area was expected in 10 to 14 days. He said Hu Tsung-nan's three divisions coming to Southern Shanai had reached Chungpu, Luchuan and Ichang. The Nationalists were now massed along a 100-mile front.

The spokesman said the Government was now using more forces in Sian from Szechuan, Kansu and Chinghai. One Government regiment was airlifted from Ninghsia.

Chinghai Government troops were not employed against the Japanese during the war, he said. He added that the main government attacks were expected to come from the north and the south-east.—United Press.

Government Denial

Nanking, Nov. 20.

The Minister of Information, Mr. Peng Hsueh-pei, to-day denied the Communist charges that the Government was preparing to attack Yen-an and described as "rather too unintelligent" the reports that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in a speech, said the Communists were crushable militarily within five months and politically within five years.

"This Communist allegation (Government preparation to attack Yen-an) may be another Communist propaganda stratagem," he said, "aiming to make the Communists have much to do with the recently constituted so-called mobilisation in Yen-an. Yuling (120 miles north of Yen-an) has been beleaguered for the past few weeks and the only means of communication by air, necessitating the passage of Government planes over Yen-an."

Asked regarding the Communist reports that Government forces were hurriedly repairing roads in North Sian, one of the greatest Government air bases south of Yen-an, Mr. Peng said: "Roads everywhere are being repaired to cope with the urgent needs of civil transportation." Asked whether he would categorically deny that the Government was preparing a drive on Yen-an Mr. Peng replied "I think my reply has answered the question."

Regarding the statement that the Communists were crushable, attributed to have been made by the Generalissimo at a recent conference, Mr. Peng explained lengthily. He said the parley was called to discuss the relief and rehabilitation of areas recovered from the Communists and admitted that Chiang addressed the inaugural session. Pressed again Mr. Peng said after a slight hesitation that the words attributed to the Generalissimo were rather "too unimaginative to need any denial."—United Press.

BIHAR PROVINCE RIOTS TOLL

New Delhi, Nov. 20.

The number of people killed in recent communal riots in Bihar Province was "somewhere in five figures" and damage to property amounted to tens of millions of Rupees, Sardar Ab Ur Rab Mishtar, Minister of Communications, told the Council of State to-day.

It was reliably stated, Sardar Mishtar said, that there were more than 100,000 homeless persons huddled in refugee camps at Patna and a few other towns of Bihar Province.

Rajendra Prasad, who returned to Delhi recently after a prolonged stay in Bihar, said that he could not say "Things are any worse in Bihar than in Eastern Bengal."

Asked whether the figure of dead in Bihar would reach five figures, Mr. Prasad said: "It is absurd to think that it is anything like five figures."—Reuter.

III-Treatment Of Allied Prisoners In Formosa Alleged

Various instances of brutal suffering caused to Allied POWs at prison camps in Formosa were mentioned this morning at No. 7 War Crimes Court when four Japanese faced charges in connection with the alleged ill-treatment. The accused are Lt. Suzuki Nobuo, Lt. Tahara Iwao, Sgt-Maj. Furuo Tatsuo and Sgt. Naka jima Mitoshi.

Major D. G. McGregor prosecuted, and the defending officer is Mr. Takano Junjiro. The Court comprised Lt-Col. C. R. Ball (president), Maj. M. I. Ormsby and Capt. R. V. R. Gorely.

Outlining the case against the four defendants, Maj. McGregor said:

You see before you to-day four accused who were members of the staff of two Japanese POW Camps in Formosa. The misdeeds of the accused at these Camps form the basis of two charges, on which you will hear evidence. The charges are that whilst members of POW Camp staffs, accused were concerned in ill-treatment of POWs, causing suffering.

In order to preserve the sequence of events chronologically it is necessary to deal with the second charge first. This deals with the period January 1, 1944 to June 10, 1945, at Kinkaseli camp and is against all the accused, with the exception of Sgt. Nakajima.

At this camp, the POWs were working in a mine. I should like to describe shortly just what this involved.

Conditions in the mine were primitive. Parts of it were extremely hot, even as high as 85 degrees Fahrenheit. Falling rocks and deep pools and jagged stones also contributed to the discomfort of those working. POWs found the work exhausting in the extreme, due, no doubt, partly to their own physical deterioration from prison life and insufficient food. As a further hardship, many were without boots and helmets, the latter being apparently stock equipment where portions of the roof are falling in. Many of them collapsed and had to be carried out but the worst aspect of all this is that sick prisoners also were forced into the labour gangs.

On the question of the mine work it is this, and this alone, the prosecution seek to make the accused liable. All the evidence as to conditions and the presence of sick POWs in the mine, is found in the affirmed statement of Sannomura Tsurumatsu, an experienced miner and the supervisor of the work of this batch of POWs. He says that he protested many times to the accused Suzuki, Tahara and Furuo about the employment of sick prisoners; but no notice was taken. There is supporting evidence of his testimony. Major Cross and W/O Edwards.

In the Camp it will be alleged that Suzuki slapped and beat prisoners and forced others to work in the gruelling conditions already described when they were only fit for hospital. This occurred, when, as Orderly Officer, he had charge of the parades on which men were detailed for work in the mornings.

Tahara, is the next accused I wish to mention. He also, whilst Orderly Officer, was quite impervious to re-

(Continued on Page 4)

Cattle Boat Rammed By Liner In Mersey

Manchester, Nov. 20.

Scores of cattle are believed to have been drowned in the Mersey to-day when the cattle boat Stormont capsized following a pre-dawn collision with the outward bound liner Empire Brent, carrying 900 war brides and children of Canadian servicemen to Halifax.

The Empire Brent, with a battered bow, subsequently was docked for a survey of the damage. The Stormont wallowing on her port side was towed to the Riverside dock where she lay with the super-structure almost completely submerged.

Some cattle still were swimming three hours after the collision which threw scores into the swirling river. Many others were swept away by the current and drowned. Some could not climb the steep quayside and were being led to the shore and were shot.

No casualties were reported among the crews of either ship, although many members of the Stormont crew were hurled into the water by the force of the collision and rescued by passing boats.

Thousands of spectators gathered to watch the rescue attempts and dozens of river craft of all description, shortly arrived at the scene, equipped with ropes with which the cattle were lassoed and towed toward the shore. An early morning mist and drizzle hampered the operations.

The Stormont was en route to the Manchester ship canal when the Empire Brent, coming down stream at half speed, rammed her. Of the crew members of the Stormont only two were missing—one black and one white kittens serving as the ship's mascots.—United Press.

RUMANIAN ELECTIONS

London, Nov. 20.

The first results of yesterday's and to-day's polling in the Rumanian general elections give the Government bloc between 70 and 75 per cent of the votes, the Belgrade radio reported to-day.

"The vote for the opposition was very small," the radio added.—Reuter.

MARRIED SOLDIERS' WAR SERVICE GRANTS

London, Nov. 20.

"A non-regular soldier under the age of 21, who is married and was not receiving a marriage allowance at the end of June, may claim a war service grant from the Ministry of Pensions," stated Capt Bellenger, War Minister, answering a House of Commons question to-day.

"In deciding whether or not such a grant may be paid, the Ministry will give consideration not only to the soldier's earnings and commitments in civil life but also to all other relevant factors."

The War Minister answered a number of questions concerning family allowances to men under 21 years of age who are not being called up.

He said: "There is at present provision for a married soldier under 21 who is not eligible for a marriage allowance to claim a war service grant if he is a non-regular or a service grant if he is a regular."

"The scheme for dealing with applications for service grants is now working satisfactorily. Conditions of service, including provision to be made for families of men to be called up in peacetime, are now being examined."

The House of Commons was told that a married regular officer with children, who is below the age of 25, may claim a service grant if he is below the rank of captain.

An emergency commissioned officer in the same position may claim a service grant. Other ranks who are already receiving a marriage allowance and commissioned before he reaches the age of 25 may continue to receive a marriage allowance at other rank's rate until he is 25.

It was announced in the House of Commons that Air Marshal Sir Philip Babinington has accepted the invitation to join the committee appointed to inquire into the court-martial system.

Mr. W. Nally, Labour member for Wolverhampton, asked whether an immediate investigation is being made of the complaints of certain men of the 13th Parachute Regiment, alleging that as a consequence to the court-martial, comments as to personal character have been inserted in their discharge papers.

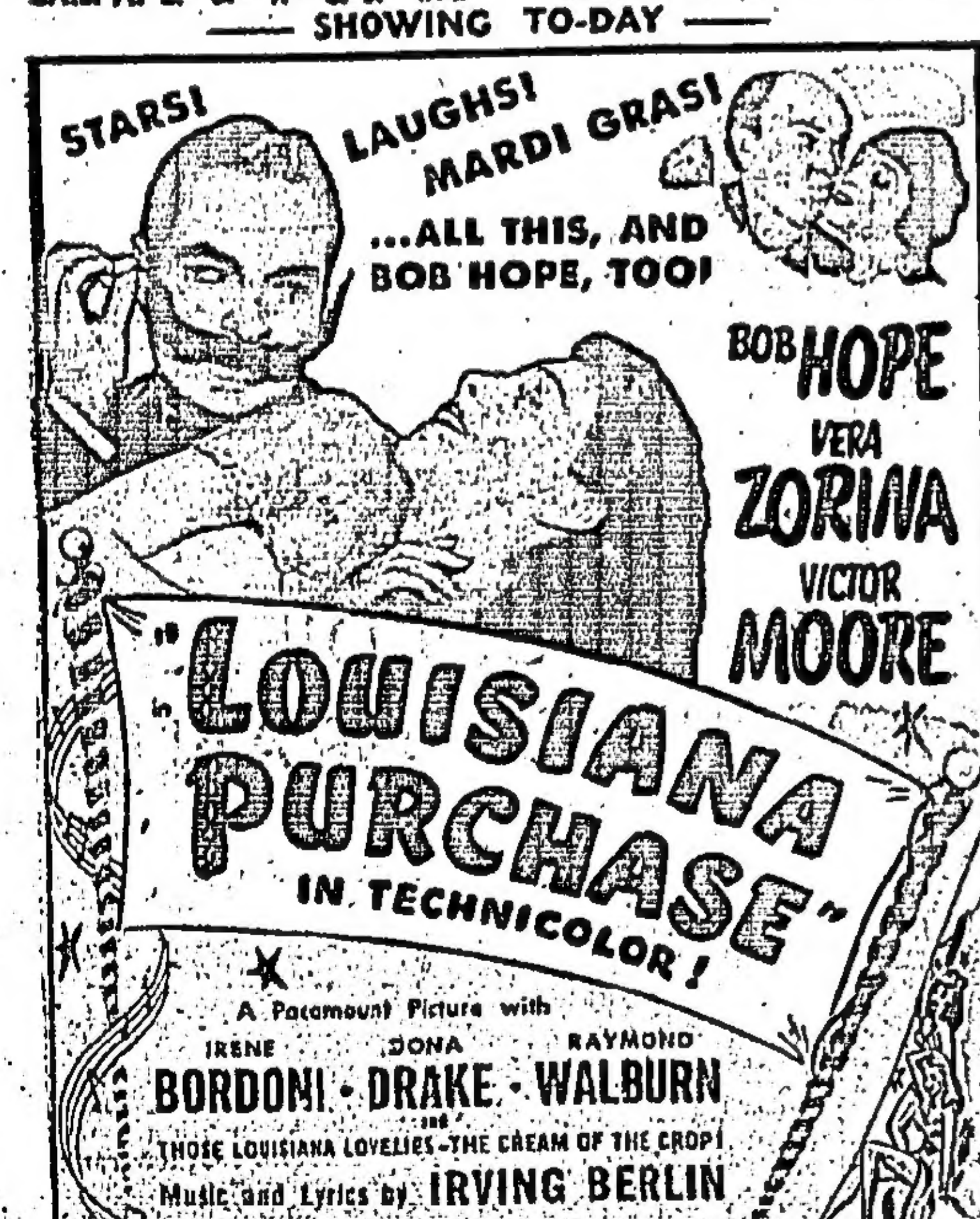
Capt Bellenger replied: "Investigations are being made and if a soldier's military conduct or character has been wrongly assessed, the necessary amendment will be made."—Reuter.

SHOWING
TO-DAY**QUEEN'S**At 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.GET YOUR FUNNY-SIDE UP
WITH THE SEASON'S MOST
GLEESOME THREESOME!
ROBERT CLAYTON
ROBERT CLAYTON
ROBERT CLAYTON
It Started
With Eve
SHOWING
TO-DAY**KING'S**At 2.30, 5.10,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
DR. Jekyll and MR. Hyde
DR. Jekyll and MR. Hyde
DR. Jekyll and MR. Hyde
ALHAMBRA
ALHAMBRA

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

CENTRAL
CENTRAL

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.


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PAUL HOLT was one of several British reporters who crossed the Atlantic recently on the maiden voyage of the QUEEN ELIZABETH. In this dispatch written on arrival in New York, he describes the passage, the personalities and impressions.

A FEW hours ago I was standing in yet one more queue aboard that floating Shangri-la they call the Queen Elizabeth. Now I am in a New York queue. Will it never end, this endless line of people all over the world?

There are two kinds of queue. There is the queue made up of people who all want something only a few can have. And there is the queue made up of people who want to get somewhere or do something which is regarded with suspicion and dislike by their masters, the bureaucrats.

This second kind of queue is more terrible, for you cannot walk away from it. You dare not break the line.

There is only one virtue about this habit, this disease which is decaying men's minds. You wait so long you get to know people, and they tell you things which make you laugh and cry. So that for a while you forget that at the end of the line there is a man with a cold face who wants to take your finger-prints or know whether you feel you would like to overthrow the Government by an act of violence.

To this last question I answered, of course. "Sometimes yes," but it was a poor joke and not appreciated.

The odd thing about this queueing habit is that when you get to the head of the line they ask you questions they know the answers to. Or they ask you no questions at all and smile at you as though that was a great favour.

The Floating SHANGRI-LA

ON Monday morning it took me from 5.30 to 11.30 to get off the Queen Elizabeth. In those six hours of waiting there were two moments of crisis.

The first came when the immigration officer asked me my name, business and duration of stay in the United States. All of which he had in front of him on a yellow sheet of paper.

"All right, sir," said the official politely, and I was through and free to join another line.

This took "another four" hours, during which my baggage slowly came from the ship to the shore. This time I presented my little piece of paper, and the man said: "I am assigning to you the best Customs officer in New York. He will take care of you."

He did. He stuck four labels on my four bags without opening them, asked me whether I had a camera or binoculars, and, when I said no, saluted politely and walked away.

That was all that officialdom wanted of me, and it seemed to be tacitly understood by both sides that we were wasting our time.

Ship's Doctors

BUT I was not truthfully wasting mine, for while I waited in between the grumbles of my fellow passengers, there came out some wonderful and terrible stories. For instance:

On the next voyage of this great ship one of Britain's leading gynecologists—a man named Albert Sharman from Glasgow, who has brought many beautiful and famous babies into the world and has made countless beautiful, rich and important women grateful—is travelling as an additional ship's doctor. (There are two staff surgeons permanently aboard.)

The Americans came back with "Could not all this luxury have been used to re-equip British homes?" And the British said that 65 per cent. of it had been stored away before the war for a day like this.

In all this trip, although in no way sensational, there has been an element of drama.

One man, for instance, Bill Chaplin, a famous American radio commentator, has by to-day spent 40 days in all on the assignment of covering the passage of the ship from east to west. That includes travelling time both ways and waiting.

The previous assignment he had to cover was the B-29 atom bomb test. On that he spent 30 days. Which makes the Elizabeth mightier than the atom.

Towards the end of this brief voyage—which could have been so much shorter if we had only thought it worth while to try—really began to feel that it was all well worth while. For there is no doubt the Americans are impressed.

Their only grumble is that we should be spending more dollars, which we have borrowed from them, in buying from them. They think we tax ourselves too hard and force ourselves too far.

One American officer, who had travelled in the Queen Elizabeth when she carried 1,700 fighting men during the bad times of crossing the Atlantic, when the danger was U-boats and not the risk of a New York tug-boat strike, said to me:

"They were rich in those days. Those bomber pilots would think little of gambling a thousand dollars at poker. Maybe in a night. But now with all these rich people aboard, they don't spend 6d."

Sharman will get £12 for the round trip and he is coming for the ride. He is swapping his vast practice and all the dignity of his position for eight days aboard with a crisp white roll and bacon and eggs, an underdone steak, pre-war whisky at a shilling a nip, this of cigarettes at 4s. a hundred, a box of Havana cigars for a shilling apiece. And wine, Margaux and Montrachet, at break-down prices.

The doctor aboard on this maiden voyage, Mr. Ward, told me that never before had he encountered such a high degree of a minor ailment. He put it down to the rich food. He said it made more people seasick than the rolling of the ship did.

Too Opulent?

ONE controversy aboard has been the wisdom of Britain in staging so opulent and fancy a journey for the few, while people go so short at home.

In this argument the Americans aboard have been most outspoken. They all said something like this. Britain can take so much and not any more. There should be a proper balance between what she is doing to attract foreign money, and what she does to reward her own people for the work they are doing.

The British aboard did not agree. They thought people at home would be proud of this magnificent achievement. It was a journey of the good luck of the travellers, but not at all resentful, believing their luck would change soon.

While on this voyage people have even been asking for his autograph, which, he believes, destroys his value as a Security officer, or, if you like it, a secret agent.

"Why," he said, "my senior, Mr. Hughes, who has been travelling with Winston Churchill all over the world, has never been mentioned. What will they think of me, at Scotland Yard if stories start to appear about me?"

For while many times in the past from 1942 onwards he has had the task of taking care of Mr. Molotov while he has been travelling "within the British sphere of influence," nothing has ever been said about him before.

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MR. GEORGE WILKINSON, of the Security Branch of Scotland Yard, who was rushed aboard at the sudden request of Mr. Molotov, who believed quite rightly that while he was travelling in a British ship he should have the protection of the British Security Force, also found the trip unusual.

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I think myself that what they will think is that it is a healthy thing that no longer is it necessary to protect travelling statesmen to such a degree.

Senator Connolly, who is a wonderfully fine example of an American politician for his rugged face, curly hair and long cigar, belonging to the movies, needed none, and he stood in line like the rest of us, for money to send cables and to check out of Shangri-la.

Prayer And...

TWO things about New York I have noticed since I have been ashore. Outside the window of the hotel where I am writing, this is a church, the St. Leo. The priest's name is the Rev. Brabovitz, which is advertised outside.

All day long there have been people leaving the sidewalk to climb the ten steps to go inside to pray. Young, old, limping and lovely. There has been no service. They have just gone in there on their own.

...Pride

AND when we docked at dawn, in the next berth to the great Queen Elizabeth there lay a tanker. She was called the Ernie Fyle.

I knew the man. He was the quietest, gentlest, little newspaper writer I ever met. We travelled in a jeep together in the early Normandy days and we never had a cross word.

He was killed after that in the Pacific, and the American nation who had loved his modesty, made a hero of him.

He was such a little man. I think he would have felt bothered to know that such a great ship had been named after him. But that is America. They make the best of their best. As the Elizabeth did for England.

MUST GERMANY COLLAPSE?

By Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts

NO discussion, however, brief, of the international future can be helpful without reference to Germany. She is the heart not only of the Continent but also of the European problem both in peace and war.

With her utter defeat and the destruction of her war potential and adequate steps taken to prevent its recovery, she may not again become, and probably will not become, a military menace for a long time, if ever. But she may easily become a no less dangerous menace of another kind. As a vast depressed area—human and economic—she may become a centre of infection which may poison much of the Continent.

THIS is well understood, but seems to be the course marked out for her by present policies, which must inevitably entail a terrible responsibility perhaps heavier of all others. While her territory in the east has been curtailed by about one-quarter and a further curtailment or dismemberment is advocated in the west, the population of this reduced area is being increased by some millions from the looted-off areas and by displaced persons from elsewhere.

The scale of employment and livelihood is being reduced by the dismantling and removal of industrial plant as war reparations. The food scale is being reduced to the lowest level short of virtual slow starvation, and with the present world-wide food shortage even this scale will be difficult to maintain. What remains of Germany has been cut up into four occupation zones with the unforeseen disappearance of her economic unity and thus a slow strangulation of the whole economic system. Bad as will be the effects of all these restrictions and curtailments, they will be most severely felt in the British zone, which is not only the most densely populated and most highly industrialised, but also the least food-producing part of Germany and the part most thoroughly destroyed by war bombing.

Any human and economic collapse will therefore be most severely felt in the British zone, and the inevitable odium, however undeserved, will be most severely blamed on Britain as the occupying power.

THE repercussions of all this, not only in Germany, but in Britain and in the world generally, can be easily imagined. The situation clearly calls for a revision and reversal of policies which will at least minimise the terrible human and social situation which looms in the not distant future, and which the nations of the world will long tolerate. It is no use establishing United Nations with its elaborate arrangements for world security and for maintaining human rights and standards, if in the heart of Europe a situation is allowed to arise which will be a reproach to all connected with it.

It would be a case not merely of punishing Germany for her sin against mankind, but of punishing mankind itself and thus adding to the sin and the wrong. Destroy the Germany of Bismarck and Hitler by all means, do away with the highly centralised Germany whose military might proved a menace to the world, decentralise it in a federal system

which will be rendered incapable of again becoming a menace, and which might ultimately be safely integrated into the United Nations organisation.

BUT do not attempt to destroy a great historic people, or their homeland, nor their means of livelihood. The attempt will not only be another historic crime but an error, doomed to failure, and the failure may be as great as the original offence of Germany. It does not suit our age, or our progressive outlook, mere dull, brutalising punishment does not suit the temper of our world now moving to a new consciousness of the human. UNO is the positive constructive answer to Hitler's destructive plan.

Let it serve also as our model for the treatment of the enemy countries, now at our mercy and placed in our charge. Only on that road lies the secret of world peace and the attainment of man's vast future.

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NANKING SETTING UP BIG RADIO STATION

Dr Charles Stuart, well-known American radio amateur who assisted the Chinese Ministry of Information office in the United States to transmit its Chungking Radio XGOY broadcasts to California during the war, is now in China setting up a new Government radio at Nanking.

Dr Stuart is handling the technical arrangements for the station which, when established, will provide the radio link necessary to replace the Chungking transmissions and to maintain the China-California broadcasts out of Nanking.

Five shipments of the latest radio equipment have already been unloaded in Shanghai, awaiting transportation to Nanking. Another final shipment of a 10-kilowatt transmitter is delayed in strike-bound Los Angeles.

This transmitter is equipped for voice modulation and carrier-shift keying for Globe Wireless Radioteype transmission at 100 words per minute.

The decision of the Chinese Government to establish a radio station in Nanking was made several months ago after the government shifted to Nanking.

The complete equipment for the station has been secured and preparation for the project has started.

Dr Stuart, who admits to being a "radio ham" from 1912 when he took over his brother's home-made sending and receiving set good for a mile or two, was contacted in 1940 by the Ministry of Information office in America to pick up the daily voice transmissions of XGOY.

Dr Stuart, who has been in China since then, has progressed to top rank among American amateurs.

The receiving station was then set up at Venice, California. By various equipment the voice transmissions were translated into written form and then distributed to the various Chinese government organs in the United States. At times it handled up to 10,000 words a day.

Dr Stuart revealed that a certain amount of development and experimentation went into his work before he picked up the "Voice of China" satisfactorily for the first bulletin on May 3, 1941. Recordings are now made on both sides of 12-inch gramophone discs good for 10 minutes.

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According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

The contract in to-day's deal was good, particularly at match-point, but the declarer overlooked a small point in the play.

North dealer. Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
 ♠ A 3
 ♥ Q 2
 ♦ A 8 9 10
 ♣ 7 8 9

WEST
 ♠ 10 9 8
 ♥ K J 10
 ♦ K J 10
 ♣ 8 7 6 5

EAST
 ♠ K J 10 9 8
 ♥ 7 6 5 4 3
 ♦ 7 6 5 4 3
 ♣ A K 10 9 8

SOUTH
 ♠ A K 10 9 8
 ♥ A K 10 9 8
 ♦ A K 10 9 8
 ♣ A K 10 9 8

At several tables of this duplicate game North-South ended up at three no trump, and came to grief. A few North-South pairs fulfilled five-club contracts. At one table, however, North-South had the chance for an absolute "top" by reaching four hearts by this bidding:

North: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♥
 East: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♥
 South: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♥
 West: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♥

West led a spade and the ace won. Declarer cashed the queen, ace and king of trumps, then laid down the ace and king of clubs, and when East discarded a diamond, led another club to dummy's jack. Everything would have been nice and easy if West had taken this trick, but West was too smart—he held up the queen! Now it took one of South's precious remaining trumps to get back to his own hand, and when he knocked out the club queen, West in turn knocked out South's last trump with another spade lead! The contract was doomed!

How very easy and simple it was for South, to safeguard himself against the hold-up play so successfully employed by West! All South had to do, of course, was to throw dummy's club jack underneath his own king! Then the continuation of clubs from the closed hand would have left South with plenty

Girl Accused Of Poisoning Her Employer

Bordeaux, Nov. 20. The murder trial of Paul Gaillou, pretty 22-year-old drug clerk accused of arsenic poisoning of her employer-lover, Jean Ferlut and his mother, was scheduled to open before the Assizes of Gironde to-day.

The trial is expected to bring to climax the drama which has gripped the imagination of the Gironde area, as well as all France since the death of three members of the Ferlus family last autumn and winter. Ironically, it was not until the third death—that of Jean Ferlus, Sarre's father of the doctor, of natural causes six days after that of his son and four months after his wife—that the

The autopsy disclosed traces of arsenic in the stomach and in the liver. The doctor in the Ferlut hospital, however, who had examined the body, but showed that a heart attack had been the cause of death. Nevertheless, the police had the body examined by the doctor and his mother examined and it was discovered that both had traces of arsenic poisoning.

Suspicion centred on Paule Gaillois and her sister, both of whom worked as pharmacists. Both were taken into custody and the bodies of the two women were examined. The doctor told the police that Paule, who, although married to a sailor and had seven months' pregnancy, was said to have admitted adultery with the doctor's mistress. The doctor questioned her for 12 hours during which she steadfastly maintained her innocence.

The police placed her in a room

alone with her sister, Armande. Dictaphone records of the conversation showed Paule accused her sister of the murders and urged her to confess. At the conclusion of a stormy session in which Paule tearfully pleaded with Armande to confess she (Paule) was not having any more anger, she further cruelly told her sister that she was a police officer, Armande admitted the killings.

The police then questioned Armande and at length came to the conclusion she was lying to save her pregnant sister. They resumed questioning of Paule and at the end of 36 hours she confessed, only to retract the confession the next day in the prison where she had been held since that time. Her baby daughter was born in the prison hospital.

The prosecution claims Paule poisoned the doctor and his mother by serving them a plate of mushroom soup liberally dosed with arsenic last September 12. Mrs Ferlut died three hours afterwards but the doctor recovered, remaining in an ailing condition, however, and, under Paule's nursing, died on December 10. Ferlut, Snr., died six days later to precipitate the investigation.—United Press.

Australian Ban Against Loading Of Ships For NEI

Canberra, Nov. 20.

Senator William Ashley, Australian Minister of Shipping, is to start discussions with representatives of the Australian warship workers against the continuance of a ban by dockers against the loading of Dutch ships bound for Indonesia in the Dutch East Indies.

Mr Joseph B. Chifley, Premier and Minister of Labour, announced this in parliament here to-day in answer to a question from Mr Eric Harrison, Opposition leader in the House of Representatives, who asked the Government to take action to settle the dispute "before a possible international incident developed."

Reuter adds that the ban was imposed on shipping to the Dutch East Indies by the Communist controlled "seaside workers' federation" more than a year ago to prevent union members loading ships with supplies which were said to be used against the Indonesian republican movement.

ROYALTY SETS EXAMPLE

London, Nov. 20.

King George and the Royal Household were cited to-day as setting an example for the nation in conserving fuel and power in the face of a winter coal shortage.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power announced that the King was taking no personal interest in the matter and that his appeal for the utmost economy was endorsed by the Royal Household.

—United Press.

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